

Only 5 Sent Home From Germany Army Denies Mass Transfer Of GIs for Political Actions

By John M. Goshko

BONN, Jan. 21 (UPI)—The U.S. Army denied yesterday that it had ordered the wholesale summary transfer from Germany of soldiers engaged in political activity, but it did admit that some soldiers are being sent home for conduct of "possible discredit to the United States."

The matter came to light Friday night after persons active in the 7th Army's "political underground" reported to American correspondents that 40 or more soldiers, with records of political activity, were being transferred in 24 to 48 hours' notice.

However, neither they nor the Army's Military Defense Committee, a civilian organization dedicated to civil liberties for the soldier, were able to identify more than four of the alleged transfers. Army officials, contacted late Friday night, denied any knowledge of the matter.

Yesterday, however, 7th Army headquarters at Heidelberg issued this statement:

Three Charged With Slaying of Banker, Two Kin

DONIPHAN, Mo., Jan. 21 (AP)—Three men yesterday were charged with the murder of a banker and two members of his family, found shot Wednesday shortly after the disclosure of an extortion plot.

The charges were filed just a few hours before funeral services for Robert R. Kitterman, 42, his wife Bertha, 38, and their daughter Roberta, 17. Their bodies, tied to trees, were found near an abandoned farmhouse about 25 miles north of the Arkansas border. Each had been shot once in the head.

Police also announced the recovery of most of the \$2,811 the banker took with him when he fled. Grandin Bank employees said his wife and daughter were being held hostage.

Authorities said that yesterday one of the suspects led them to a wooded area about five miles from the place where the bodies were found. Police said that in addition to money found in a blue pillowcase, they also found Grandin Bank money bag and a 33-caliber automatic pistol. They identified the men charged as Dallas R. Delay, 33, Jerry W. Rector, 22, and Lloyd D. Cowin, 21. The three were held in the Butler County jail at nearby Poplar Bluff, where they were arrested Friday.

Blizzards in Britain

LONDON, Jan. 21 (Reuters)—Blizzards swept across much of Britain yesterday, disrupting sporting fixtures and making many roads dangerous and in some cases impassable. Two youths died when their car crashed in a snowstorm.

Policewoman Foils Skyjacker In 6-Hour Drama in Kentucky

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 21 (AP)—Scores of Louisville policemen and FBI agents staked out a parked airliner where a would-be skyjacker held a mechanic hostage, but it was a diminutive, 35-year-old policewoman who brought down the gunman's capture yesterday.

Mrs. Marty Green, a member of the Louisville police force for two years, made five trips to the C-8, trying to talk the 17-year-old gunman into releasing a 46-year-old airline mechanic he had held for almost six hours, and king herself as a hostage in the end while giving up his shot.

When he agreed, and she was the airliner's doorway between him and the mechanic, she edged the gunman's arm hard, killing him, herself and the stage down the steps to the airport tarmac. Police and FBI men jumped on the suspect and subdued him.

He was identified as Pvt. Dennis V. Durkin, of Pittsburgh, who had been absent without leave on his Army unit at nearby Fort Knox since Jan. 6. He was in lieu of \$100,000 bond after being arraigned yesterday on charges of possessing an illegal weapon. An assistant U.S. attorney said it might be impossible to charge him with air piracy because this is involved only when the plane is ready for takeoff or has it in the ground.

Very Calm Young Man

Officials and witnesses gave an account of the attempted skyjacking. At 3 p.m. Friday, "a very calm and very pleasant-looking young man" wearing an Army field jacket over civilian clothes, said "I" as he walked past a couple sitting on the balcony of a passenger terminal at Standiford Field, Louisville's airport. Then he pulled a sawed-off, mp-action, 12-gauge shotgun from a duffel bag and began firing at witnesses, over the heads of about 100 persons in the dining room below. Another man on the balcony ducked under a table, but was seen by a gunman, who leaned over and shot, "Ray, hi." Then the gunman reloaded his shotgun and resumed shooting at windows. After he had fired about 20 rounds, about security men rushed toward the balcony. The gun-

man fled through a rear exit and boarded a twin-engine plane of Ozark Airlines, a craft parked overnight after arriving with a passenger load.

Aboard the DC-8 was David Yeakel, a mechanic servicing the craft. The gunman made him open radio contact between the plane and the control tower.

As police and FBI sharpshooters took potential firing positions near the plane, the terminal was darkened, incoming planes were told to keep their passengers aboard and the field was closed to motorists and other arrivals on the ground.

The five hours of negotiations between tower and gunman were complicated by poor radio reception.

The would-be hijacker was understood to request a fully serviced plane to fly him out, but the sound was too muffled to understand his destination. Later, he set a deadline of 6 a.m. for a plane with a longer range than the short-hop DC-8, demanding a craft "to fly across the Atlantic."

The gunman said he had the DC-8: "The plane could hurt me. I'm going to wait so long and then destroy this plane. Then there will be a murder and suicide."

The gunman started asking that a woman be sent to the plane. Police Chief Edgar Paul told Thomas W. Kitchens, agent in charge of the Louisville FBI office: "I have just the girl. She's a very cool lady."

Mrs. Green, a former airline stewardess, was described to the gunman as an off-duty aircraft hostess. The 120-pound woman approached the plane to negotiate with the 6-foot-1, 150-pound gunman.

She said later: "I tried not to think about his gun. If I had, it would have interfered with the things I had to do. I tried to talk him out of the plane, and while talking to him, he said that Dave was getting nervous and scared. So I told him, 'Since Dave is in this condition, he may have a heart attack or something.' He finally agreed to the boarding steps and got between them. He was passing the gun to Dave and at the same time had a firm grip on my arm. When I saw that, I pulled him down the steps."

Hussein Declares Time Is Right for A Mideast Peace

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (UPI)—King Hussein of Jordan today said the time is right to seek a Middle East peace settlement. He said another war in the area would be disastrous. He called the occupation of Jordanian territory by Israel in the 1967 war the major obstacle to a peace settlement.

The king suggested the possibility of a separate Jordanian-Israeli agreement outside the framework of an overall peace.

Hussein made his comments during an hour-long interview. "Speaking freely," which was broadcast by NBC, "I believe the world is in a mood for peace and fruitful cooperation," he said. "I believe the mood is for a relaxation of tensions all over the world."

"I believe the time will come when all interested parties will look more closely at this (Middle East) situation. If another war occurs, it would be disastrous. I really hope this will not come. All our efforts are directed toward a peace that will last."



HANDS UP—Hostage on way back to sporting goods store with walkie-talkie in right hand for Brooklyn gunman.

4 Muslims Give Up After 2-Day Siege in N.Y.

(Continued from Page 1)

rifles, shotguns and ammunition, plus food in the form of K-rations.

They consider themselves "soldiers in a holy crusade," said Dr. Thomas Matthews, the physician who treated the wounded gunman yesterday. Dr. Matthews, a black activist, is the head of NEORO (National Economic Growth and Reconstruction Organization).

Dr. Matthews distributed copies of a letter he said the gunmen had written. The letter, written in longhand, said: "We have nothing to lose and we have victory or paradise to gain."

It added:

"We are establishing solidarity with all Muslims and oppressed peoples of the world... We shall fight these people until all religions are for Allah and all oppression ceases."

As the siege moved past the 44th hour, police sharpshooters were poised on roofs and patrolmen knelt behind the protection of their idling radio cars.

Armored Carrier

They moved an armored personnel carrier closer to the bullet-shattered store and called through a bullhorn:

"We want to talk to you. We are not attacking. We will come

a little closer to talk to you."

An unidentified woman in the vehicle pleaded, "Please, no more bullets, no more bloodshed." Another voice said relatives wanted to talk to the gunmen, whose names have not been made public.

Yesterday a Muslim minister in turban and flowing black robes pleaded in an Arabic tongue that the gunmen surrender. He spent

about five minutes inside the building at one point.

"This is the end, this is glory—we'll go out in a hail of bullets," the four blacks were quoted as telling the Muslim minister. Subway service was cut off in the area over the weekend so policemen could use the Myrtle Avenue elevated structure in front of the store as a vantage

point. Thousands of onlookers crowded into the area but were held back by police barriers.

Shortly before noon, yesterday, Deputy Police Commissioner Benjamin Ward, a black, told the embattled quartet by bullhorn: "We have a walkie-talkie radio available to you to carry on a dialogue."

Another police officer inched his way along the side of the building and gingerly placed the walkie-talkie in front of the door.

Mr. Ward then told the men to send out a hostage to pick up the device. A man in a trench coat emerged, hands above his head, and took the walkie-talkie inside.

Not a shot was fired during the tense exchange, but 20 minutes later, the walkie-talkie was tossed back outside.

Late yesterday, however, the gunmen yielded to further urging and for the second time sent out a hostage to pick up a walkie-talkie. It was with the aid of this radio that the deal of a hostage for the doctor was consummated.

Prior to Dr. Matthews' visit to the store, a white lawyer, Gerald Lefcourt, who won acquittal for a so-called Black Panther 13 in a murder conspiracy trial, appealed to the gunmen to communicate with the police. He received no response.

"I defended the Panthers, the Attica brothers and the Tombs' rebels," Mr. Lefcourt said he told the men from concealment just outside the store. He referred to black inmates involved in riots in upstate Attica prison and at the Men's House of Detention ("Tombs") in Manhattan.

Although police earlier said they have been proceeding on the assumption that the murders arose from a religious feud with other Muslims, the information developed so far in the Philadelphia case showed no apparent religious or political overtones, Philadelphia sources said.

In the Philadelphia case, police said, two men, followed shortly thereafter by three others, barged into a north Philadelphia residence where a party was under way.

The five men robbed the 10 people at the party of an undetermined amount of money and jewelry, then raped two of the women several times, according to police. They said the intruders also stole a 38-caliber pistol from one of the guests.

It was this pistol that was found, along with another, in the aftermath of Thursday's slaughter here, sources said.

D.C. police refused to comment on whether the possible link to the Philadelphia case meant that robbery, rather than religious warfare, was the motive behind the killings. Philadelphia sources cautioned that a gun stolen in Philadelphia could have changed hands several times before winding up in the hands of the killers in the D.C. mass murders.

The Muslim organization had a reputation among neighbors and members of other Muslim groups in Washington for peaceful, religious living and keeping to themselves. No previous incidents of trouble had been reported.

Letter Bomb Mailed To Italian Politician

ROME, Jan. 21 (Reuters)—A letter bomb sent to Socialist parliamentarian Loris Fortuna, Italy's foremost champion of divorce and abortion, was detected yesterday just as it was being opened, police said.

They said that they were called in by his secretary, Giuseppe Bombardieri, who felt a slight burning sensation on his fingers when he began to open the letter, which had been mailed three days ago in Naples.

Apart from explosive, the letter contained a substance tentatively identified as cyanide or vitriol.

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Can't Recall Addressee's Name

Watergate Witness Says He Took 'Spy' Logs to Nixon Unit

By Lawrence Meyer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (UPI)—A key government witness in the Watergate bugging trial, Alfred C. Baldwin 3d, testified Friday that he could not remember the name he put on an envelope containing logs of illegal wiretaps and that he had no "personal knowledge" of who received the logs.

Mr. Baldwin's testimony, his first public comment under oath on the subject, appeared to conflict with earlier reports that he could remember the names of three White House or Nixon reelection campaign aides to whom memos describing the wiretapped conversations had been addressed.

In court Friday, Mr. Baldwin said that his boss, James W. McCord, security coordinator for the Committee for the Re-Election of the President, had instructed him to deliver the logs to the committee headquarters.

Mr. McCord and G. Gordon Liddy, also a former reelection committee official, are on trial on charges of conspiracy, burglary and illegal wiretapping and eavesdropping, charges stemming from the break-in last June 17 at the Democratic National Committee's headquarters in the Watergate complex. Five other men, including former White House aide E. Howard Hunt Jr., have pleaded guilty to the charges.

Questioned by Assistant U.S. Attorney Seymour Glazer, Mr. Baldwin testified that ordinarily Mr. McCord came to pick up the logs at least once a day in Mr. Baldwin's room in the Howard Johnson Motor Lodge, where he monitored the telephone conversations in the Democratic headquarters across the street.

Personal Delivery

Mr. Baldwin then said that on Jan. 8 or 9, Mr. McCord said he was being delayed in Miami and, on his instructions, "I delivered the logs that covered a two-day period to the Committee for the Re-Election of the President."

"The instructions were to take the logs, place them inside a manila envelope, to then staple the envelope and over the staple put Scotch tape. He then furnished me a name. I wrote the name down on a piece of paper, later transcribed that name to the envelope."

Mr. Glazer asked: "Do you recall the name of that person or the name given you to put on there, if there is such a person?"

"I do not," Mr. Baldwin said.

Mr. Glazer asked: "Do you know of your own personal knowledge who the logs were delivered to ultimately?"

Mr. Baldwin said: "No, I do not."

Asked, "Where did you deliver the logs in the envelope?" Mr.

Baldwin testified: "I delivered them to a guard at the Committee for the Re-Election of the President."

While Mr. Baldwin's testimony continued largely to follow statements he gave the Los Angeles Times which appeared in The Washington Post (and the International Herald Tribune) on Oct. 6, in that interview he said the envelope was addressed to a committee official not among those indicated in this case.

Mr. Baldwin is reported to have told others, The Washington Post has learned, that he could remember the names of three White House or Nixon aides who received memos describing the wiretapped conversations: White House congressional liaison man William E. Timmons and campaign aides Robert Odle and Glenn Sedam. All three have denied receiving the memos.

Mr. Baldwin, a 36-year-old former FBI agent who has been given immunity from prosecution for his testimony, described his activities in a flat, matter-of-fact tone, without any sign of emotion or hesitation when asked a question by Mr. Glazer.

Mr. McCord, the witness said, wanted him to monitor "any conversations involving political strategy and of a personal nature. He wanted all conversations recorded."

At one point during the testimony, U.S. District Court Chief Judge John J. Sirica interrupted, sent the jury out of the courtroom and announced that the U.S. Court of Appeals had barred any testimony, in this 3-week-old trial, concerning the contents of the conversations that Mr. Baldwin overheard.

Judge Sirica's own ruling in the matter was overturned by the appellate court.

2d Missile Sub Sent To Sea by France

PARIS, Jan. 21 (AP)—The French Navy's second missile-launching nuclear submarine, the Terrible, has gone into service in the North Atlantic area, giving France a permanent submarine-borne nuclear deterrent for the first time, it was announced Friday.

The 8,000-ton Terrible joins its sister ship, the Redoutable, in maintaining a permanent patrol. Each carries 16 Polaris-type atomic missiles with a range of 2,400 kilometers, the distance from the North Sea to Moscow. The Redoutable went into service a year ago and will now alternate its four yearly patrols with those of the Terrible.

The Terrible was launched in 1969 and commissioned last year. A third nuclear submarine is under construction.



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You can taste the special difference yourself by asking for Jack Daniel's at duty-free shops throughout Europe. Or, if you prefer sampling just a sip or two, stop by one of your favorite bars or restaurants.

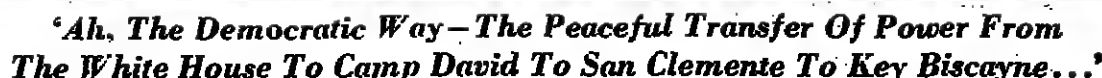


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His warning came in the words cited above. His response, in his statements that, Internationally, the United States would no longer try to "make every nation's future our responsibility," while at home he could offer

It would be hard to fault Mr. Nixon's statement of principles, given the recognized errors that he would correct. How his approach will work out in practice—how his endorsement of the theory of individual responsibility, for example, would apply to the congeries of individuals in our cities whose collective difficulties are so great—is another matter. Will an end in Vietnam mean a beginning of new understanding, new civility and cooperation at home? It is devoutly to be wished, striven for earnestly, by a people who possess vast resources, material and spiritual, but who have felt both to be strained too long too intensely.



Published by The N. Y. Mirror

Every citizen and all those elsewhere who wish America well can only hope for the success of President Richard Nixon and Vice-President Spiro Agnew. If the problems are mountainous, so are the material resources and the human energies. A nation in need of healing, of renewal is a nation in need of moral leadership. The opportunity to lead is theirs; it is time to begin.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

It almost seems sometimes that some of the critics secretly want the Vietnam war to end on so that they can continue their campaign of vilification of the President. In fact, if Mr. Nixon has not been able, literally, to achieve his goal of ending the war during his first term, he seems near enough to it as to make no difference.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

January 22, 1923

DUBLIN.—General "Tom" Ennis, commanding the West Cork area, was walking in Cork yesterday, accompanied by two other officers, all in mufti, when three plain-clothes men ordered them to halt for the purpose of being searched. The parties each mistook the other for enemies, with the result that fire was opened. Before the mistake was discovered, one of the men had been shot in both legs; the others escaped injury.

Published by The N. Y. Mirror

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George W. Bates, Managing Editor; Ray Karpis, Assistant Managing Editor

published and printed by International
Service Tribune, 25 E. Raritan Ave.,
New York 17, N.Y. Tel.: 212-252-80.
Cable 38-750. Service, Inc. Carles:
New York, N.Y.

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Obituaries

Prof. Lorenz Boehler, 88, Accident-Surgery Pioneer

VIENNA, Jan. 21 (AP)—Prof. Lorenz Boehler, 88, founder of modern accident surgery, died yesterday in the hospital at home of his name, the accident surgery pioneer announced today.

Dr. Boehler, regarded as one of the outstanding representatives of the recent Vienna medical school, on worldwide acclaim and respect for his method of healing fractures and lacerations, and his use of plaster casts and splints, and his use of plaster casts and splints, and his use of plaster casts and splints.

His clinic has become a pacifying medical center for similar institutions in Europe, the United States and even Communist China.

Dr. Boehler, whose motto was "better heal than amputate," died at the University of Vienna and at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn.

Two months later he was invited to New York by the Rockefeller Foundation to help organize the departure from Nazi-occupied France of scientists desiring to join the Allies.

Prof. Leung was named chancellor of the University of Algiers by Gen. de Gaulle in 1945. He was director of cultural relations in the De Gaulle government from 1944 until 1946.

In 1946 he became United Nations assistant secretary-general for cultural affairs, the highest post held by a Frenchman in the world body.

Leo E. Allen

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (WP).—Former Rep. Leo E. Allen, 74, R., Ill., who headed the powerful House Rules Committee for four years during a 28-year career in Congress, died Friday in Galena, Ill., after a stroke.

A staunch foe of federal spending, Mr. Allen retired from politics in 1961 after fighting a long and generally unsuccessful battle against the expenditures made under Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal and Harry S. Truman's Fair Deal.

Richard Harrity

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (NYT).—Richard Harrity, 65, playwright and author, who had been the American National Theater and Academy's television producer in 1947-48, died Friday of a heart ailment in Franklin, N.H., where he lived.

In 1948 Mr. Harrity's one-act play, "Hope Is the Thing With Feathers," appeared on Broadway in three different productions within six months.

Brooks Atkinson, then drama critic of The New York Times, described it as "a stunning sketch of life among the vagrants in Central Park."

Soon afterward, his "A Riff in the Lane," dealing with anti-Semitism, was produced by the Experimental Theater in Dublin.

With Debs Myers and Jonathan Kilbourne, Mr. Harrity edited the book "Yank—the GI Story of the War," comprising selections from the Army weekly.

With Ralph C. Martin, he wrote the pictorial book, "The Human Side of P.D.R.," "Eleanor Roosevelt: Her Life in Pictures," and "Man of the Century—Churchill." He was also the author of a travel book, "Fun in Europe."

Ted Koehler

SANTA MONICA, Calif., Jan. 21 (AP)—Songwriter Ted Koehler, 78, who collaborated with composers for some of Tim Pan Albee's best-known hits, died Wednesday.

Mr. Koehler plugged songs and wrote for vaudeville and café performers in Chicago in the 1920s.

He teamed with Harold Arlen in 1929 in New York, where the two produced shows at Harlem's Cotton Club. The two men turned out songs including "Between the Devil and the Deep Blue Sea," "Stormy Weather," "Get Happy," "I Got the World on a String," "Let's Fall in Love" and "I Got a Right to Sing the Blues."

Mr. Koehler also worked with Duke Ellington, Ray Henderson, Johnny Green and others for his like "Out in the Cold Again," "Trunkin'" and "Don't Worry About Me."

Eugene L. Wyman

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., Jan. 21 (WP)—Eugene L. Wyman, 47, former California Democratic national committee chairman and California central committee chairman and one of the party's most important fund raisers, died here Friday of an apparent heart attack in an elevator in the building where the large law firm he headed has offices.

Mr. Wyman was credited with raising millions of dollars for the presidential campaigns of John F. Kennedy, Lyndon B. Johnson and Hubert Humphrey, the gubernatorial campaigns of Edmund G. (Pat) Brown and for dozens of senatorial and House campaigns of Democratic candidates. He collected money for such senatorial candidates as Pierre Salinger, who lost, and John Tunney, who won.

Prof. Henri Laugier

PARIS, Jan. 21 (NYT).—Prof. Henri Laugier, 84, former United Nations secretary-general in charge of social affairs, died Friday at his Riviera residence of a heart ailment.

An eclectic who had the intellectual voracity of a man of Renaissance, was the way Henri Laugier was characterized by Le Monde, which published a number of articles by him in recent years, in describing his activities in the fields of medicine, science, education, diplomacy, art and economics.

A holder of doctorates in medicine and science, Prof. Laugier studied in Grenoble and at Sorbonne.

He began his career in World War I as an auxiliary doctor with troops in northern France and in the Middle East, where he was three times wounded. At the end of the war, Prof. Laugier turned to research and teaching at the Sorbonne and at the Paris Medical School.

He was director of the National Center for Scientific Research in June, 1940, when, upon the

fall of France, he went to London.

Two months later he was invited to New York by the Rockefeller Foundation to help organize the departure from Nazi-occupied France of scientists desiring to join the Allies.

Prof. Leung was named chancellor of the University of Algiers by Gen. de Gaulle in 1945. He was director of cultural relations in the De Gaulle government from 1944 until 1946.

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FIRST FAMILY STEPS OUT—The Nixons seen dancing at one of Washington's seven inaugural balls Saturday night. Center—President and Mrs. Nixon; Left—Tricia and Edward Cox; and right—Julie Nixon Eisenhower with an unidentified partner. Her husband, David, is on naval duty in Greece with the U.S. 6th Fleet.

Nixon Sees Era of Peace Opening in 2d Term

(Continued from Page 1)

"Nixon, Agnew, you can't hide; we charge you with genocide." In all, opponents of the President's Vietnam policies staged three demonstrations, the largest of which attracted more than 60,000 persons. No violence was reported during the inauguration ceremony or the parade that followed, and few, if any, arrests were made by security forces.

Mailboxes Sealed

Ample precautions had been taken, down to such details as wiring shut mailboxes along the parade route so that no bombs could be placed inside. The entire Capitol grounds were surrounded by a picket fence, and troops of the 82d Airborne Division stood at parade rest at intervals of 10 feet.

Although Mr. Nixon gave no sign that he had heard the demonstrators, he seemed to be addressing them when he said: "As America's longest and most difficult war comes to an end, let us again learn to debate our differences with civility."

At another point, he remarked pointedly: "Our children have been taught to be ashamed of their country, ashamed of their parents, ashamed of America's record at home and its role in the world."

The parade's theme was "The Spirit of '76" because the nation will celebrate its 200th birthday in the final year of Mr. Nixon's second term. The march began after the President, having completed his speech and the traditional inaugural luncheon in the Capitol, returned to the White House. It was more than an hour late.

The floats, the bands, the equestrian units came from all parts of the country—the Culver Black Horse Troop from Indiana; the Elko, Nev., High School Band; a Fort Sill, Okla., artillery half section; the Rockland County, N.Y., Mounted Patrol; a fleet from Alaska, "Uniting People Through Progress."

Gas Grenades Used

Police fired tear-gas grenades to disperse the demonstrators. Street corners around the Opera were littered with pieces of the police grenades. Piles of trash blazed after being set alight by gasoline bombs.

Several extreme leftist groups had called for a demonstration yesterday to coincide with the inauguration.

More than 1,000 armed police ringed the U.S. Embassy, where few incidents were reported.

Witnesses said that today's demonstration was one of the most violent in recent years, with far more gasoline bombs being used than on previous occasions.

Police sources said that several dozen demonstrators and an equal number of policemen were injured; 800 persons were detained for identity checks.

Demonstrations also were staged in Marseilles where two high-ranking police officers, including a gendarme colonel, were injured.

Marseilles police said that they arrested five persons. In the truck in which they were riding, police found clubs, chains and swords.

There were also violent incidents in London.

The march brought traffic in London's West End to a standstill. The crowd later marched away from the embassy and dispersed peacefully.

DORTMUND, West Germany.—More than 10,000 persons from all over West Germany marched through the center of Dortmund yesterday to protest U.S. policies in Vietnam.

After a rally in the northern part of the city, the demonstrators, mostly youths, marched through town in a mile-long parade to the Old Market Square.

WEST BERLIN.—More than 1,000 West Berliners denounced President Nixon as a "murderer" at a rally outside the U.S. Cultural Center here.

A fence of barbed wire was thrown around the center and hundreds of riot police and armed demonstrators stood by. There were no incidents.

STOCKHOLM.—About 5,000 persons marched through downtown Stockholm yesterday.

No incidents.

There were empty spots on the platform reserved for the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives. A substantial number apparently chose to boycott the inauguration to protest the bombing of North Vietnam, but no exact count was available.

Both Mr. Nixon and Vice-President Agnew wore semi-formal clothing for the ceremonies—striped trousers, short dark gray club coats and gray ties. The color on the platform was provided by Mrs. Nixon, in turquoise; Mrs. Julie Nixon Eisenhower, in apricot; Mrs. Tricia Nixon Cox, in raspberry; Mrs. Agnew, in purple, and Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower, in red.

Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, the wind whipping through his fine silver hair, administered the oath of office. In taking the oath, Mr. Agnew used his full name, Spiro Theodore Agnew Jr.

Mr. Nixon omitted his middle name, Milhous. The President rested his left hand on the same two family Bibles that he used in 1953 and 1957, as Vice-President, and 1969.

4 Clergymen

There were two prayers, an invocation and a benediction, delivered by leaders of four faiths—Rabbi Seamon Siegel of the Jewish Theological Seminary in New York; Archbishop Iakovos, Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople and Primate of the Greek Orthodox Church in North and South America; the Rev. Dr. E. V. Hill, pastor of the Messiah Missionary Church in Los Angeles; and Terence Cardinal Cooke, Roman Catholic Archbishop of New York. Mr. Nixon stood with eyes tightly closed as each man spoke.

The President arose at 8 a.m.

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Mr. Nixon omitted his middle name, Milhous. The President rested his left hand on the same two family Bibles that he used in 1953 and 1957, as Vice-President, and 1969.

4 Clergymen

There were two prayers, an invocation and a benediction, delivered by leaders of four faiths—Rabbi Seamon Siegel of the Jewish Theological Seminary in New York; Archbishop Iakovos, Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople and Primate of the Greek Orthodox Church in North and South America; the Rev. Dr. E. V. Hill, pastor of the Messiah Missionary Church in Los Angeles; and Terence Cardinal Cooke, Roman Catholic Archbishop of New York. Mr. Nixon stood with eyes tightly closed as each man spoke.

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Nixons, 37,000 Wellwishers Attend 7 Inaugural Dances

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (WP).—The Richard Nixons, along with about 37,000 other triumphant Republicans and Nixon Democrats, danced their way last night into the President's "four more years."

"I've attended four inaugural balls and during that time I never danced," the President said. "Pat is a very good dancer, so I'm going to try it too. So here we go." And then he led the first lady to the dance floor at the south end of the Kennedy Center's Grand Foyer and danced as Lionel Hampton led his band in "People Will Say We're in Love."

After the Nixons had danced alone to tremendous applause, comedian Bob Hope and Julie Nixon Eisenhower joined them on the floor. Both couples danced a slow waltz to "Love Is a Many Splendored Thing" and then other couples picked up the dancing.

After a few minutes, the Nixons started off the floor to renewed applause. As Mr. Hampton called for more applause he told the audience, "Let's show the royal family... first family... He never finished the sentence.

Coolest Inauguration

The gala dances at five sites, including for the first time the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, climaxed the coolest inauguration in U.S. history.

From the Kennedy Center and from the balls, even the pension ball which got off to a slower start, the word was the same, "It was one massive crush."

Celebrities and celebrities came from all over the country to attend the affairs. Ticket prices ranged from \$15, which admitted young people to the youth ball at the Sheraton Park Hotel to \$125 for a folding chair in one of the Kennedy Center boxes.

On their tour of the gales, the Nixons made the Kennedy Center the first stop where the President briefly addressed a crowd of more than 12,000 persons.

The Nixons left shortly after 11 o'clock and stopped at the Pension Building gala and the youth ball at the Sheraton Park, spending about 15 minutes at each. They then went on to galas at the Smithsonian.

Dance at Museums

Other ballgoers awaited the Nixons at two Smithsonian museums, where 7,500 danced at the Museum of History and Technology and 4,500 more celebrated at the National History Museum. At the renovated Pension Building, there were 5,000 persons and 7,000 were at the youth ball.

In an oblique reference to the winding down of the Vietnam war, the President told the Kennedy Center guests that while Bob Hope had spent Christmas in Vietnam for the last 10 years, this year, 1973, he is going to spend Christmas at home 20 minutes at the downtown gala at the Kennedy Center, the Nixons went to an upstairs gala there.

"As you know," he told the guests there, "there are seven balls, because we have 30,000 people and to see they all have plenty of room... [laughter]... That means this is an enormously successful occasion. Let's give a

more cars stood by. There were no incidents.

STOCKHOLM.—About 5,000 persons marched through downtown Stockholm yesterday.

No incidents.

COPENHAGEN.—About 1,000 Danes marched through the streets of Copenhagen yesterday. The march ended with a rally in front of the U.S. Embassy. An effigy of Mr. Nixon was decapitated to prevent the protest.

BARCELONA.—About 500 persons participated in a demonstration here yesterday.

The demonstration lasted about 15 minutes and the demonstrators dispersed peacefully. Police did not intervene.

THE HAGUE.—About 3,000 demonstrators marched in front of the U.S. Embassy yesterday. A police spokesman said that four persons were arrested.

Windows Broken

A few embassy windows were broken by a flying stone. Bags filled with paint, blood and stones were hurled at the building.

AMSTERDAM.—About 1,500 persons staged a march to the U.S. Consulate here.

HELSINKI.—An estimated 10,000 persons participated in a march and rally here yesterday.

Among the speakers at the rally were Tran Van Hue, director of the South Vietnam Provisional Government's Vietnam Information Center in Helsinki and Senator Erkki Tuomioja.

TOKYO.—Demonstrations against continued American involvement in the Vietnam war were staged throughout Japan yesterday.

The biggest was in Tokyo where several thousand chanting protesters marched past the U.S. Embassy.

Armored Cars

Police surrounded the embassy and brought in armored cars as a precaution. But no arrests or incidents were reported.

Earlier in the day, about 1,200 demonstrators burned photographs of President Nixon outside the embassy.

HONG KONG.—An American pacifist group staged an anti-war demonstration outside the American Consulate here yesterday.

The hourlong rally by a small group of Americans was swelled by scores of students from a local radical group, who earlier had staged a sit-in in a public park.

MEXICO CITY.—At least 20 persons were arrested yesterday after police used anti-riot gas to break up a demonstration against the United States and the Mexican government.

About 300 demonstrators marched to the American Embassy where they were dispersed by police with gas and clubs.

Newsmen saw police hit demonstrators with clubs. But no serious injuries were reported.

Bomb Threat Delays Inauguration Train

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21 (AP).—A special 17-car Amtrak train en route from New York to Washington for the inauguration was delayed yesterday by a bomb threat.

About 1,000 passengers who had boarded the train at New York were held up at nearby Trenton, N.J., for an hour while authorities searched the train. Police said no bomb was found and the train continued to Washington.

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Richard Milhous Nixon, a Revealing, Yet Most Private, President

By Haynes Johnson

WASHINGTON (WP).—In the rare glimpses Americans have had of their President since his overwhelming re-election, Richard Nixon has likened himself to Disraeli, Churchill and De Gaulle, austere, magisterial, mysterious, majestic men all.

He has reflected on the vicissitudes of his life, the state of his health, mind, emotional and spiritual stability. He has explained why he, rather uniquely, it seems from his own self-portrait, is able to remain cool and calm—two of his favorite words—under the stress of continuing crisis.

He has expressed his personal philosophy: He is an American Puritan, out of the Spartan mold. And he has offered his vision for the future: "I hope to do great things."

These are all highly personal and unusual things for any public figure, much less a President, to say openly. There is also a high irony involving the President on his second inaugural day, Mr. Nixon, America's most familiar face and most enduring politician of the last century, is today being severely criticized as one of the most isolated, remote, secretive, confounding and unpredictable presidents in our history.

He is, perhaps, our most private—and yet, paradoxically, most personally revealing—President. After all his years at the center stage of American public life, Mr. Nixon still retains the capacity to surprise and bewilder both friends and foes alike.

Those who have tried so long to explain him have written about Nixon the conservative, Nixon the liberal, Nixon the centrist, Nixon the pragmatist, Nixon the peace-maker, Nixon the cold warrior, Nixon the old and Nixon the new.

He is probably all these things, and more.

In one of the shrewdest of the many recent analyses, Stewart Alsop wrote: "There is something faintly comic about the endless indignation of the liberals as they endlessly discover that Mr. Nixon is not a liberal—except, occasionally, when it suits him."

The same point could be made about the conservatives who haled him for his militant anti-communism, his strong pledges never to intervene with the power of the federal government in the free enterprise system of wages and prices, his presumed determination to curb the power of the big labor unions, his supposed zealous loyalty to the Republican party and its candidates.

Perhaps strangest of all is the fact that Mr. Nixon continues to surprise his fellow citizens. We have had presidents who valued their privacy before—Coolidge comes to mind—but none that has been so private and yet so consistently given to exploring

the inner workings of his mind, emotions and motivations. His is an introspection that somehow seems to require the most extensive, even exhaustive, public expression.

For years and years, Mr. Nixon has been trying to tell us about himself. We still have not understood him, or caught his message.

Recurring Theme

Two years ago, in a conversation with a British journalist, the President struck a recurring Nixon theme, and a key to his personality. He has, the President said, "a strong streak of individualism which probably was more than anything else rooted in my family background. Not only at home but in church and school, we had drilled into us the idea that we should if at all possible take care of ourselves and not expect others to take care of us."

He also said, obviously approvingly, "Both my mother and father were almost fierce in their adherence to what now is deprecatingly referred to as Puritan ethics."

With Mr. Nixon, there is no need to indulge in amateur analysis or idle speculation. This most introverted President figuratively has scattered pieces of himself, his values and basic attitudes, over the American landscape for decades.

The self-portrait that emerges is of a driving, calculating, tense and, yes, grimly assured man who has approached every task and obstacle with fiercely single-minded determination. If there is any evidence of humor or sheer joy and exuberance, it has not come to the surface.

"It's important to live like a Spartan," he said in the most recent published interview with him, by Saul Pelt of the Associated Press. "That's not to say I don't enjoy a good time. But the worst thing you can do in this job is to relax, to let up. One must have physical and mental discipline here..."

Mr. Nixon, quite obviously, always has had an extraordinary amount of self-discipline. It is, he tells us again and again, the hallmark of his success, the reason why he has been able to face and succeed in self-proclaimed personal crises after personal crisis. His very words ring with a martial sound: it is the contest, the battle, the trial, the ultimate testing struggle that sustains him. "I believe in the battle, whether it's the battle of a campaign or the battle of this office, which is a continuing battle," he said in that same interview. "It's always there wherever I go. I, perhaps, carry it more than others because that's my way."

Twelve years ago he expressed the same sentiments.

"When a man has been through even a minor crisis, he learns not to waver when his muscles tense up, his breathing comes faster,



A walk along the beach at his home in San Clemente, Calif.

his nerves tingle, his stomach churns, his temper becomes short, his nights are sleepless," he wrote then. "He recognizes such symptoms as the natural and healthy signs that his system is keyed up for battle. Far from worrying when this happens, he should worry when it does not."

If it seems peculiar for a man to enjoy tension, nervousness, a churning stomach and sleepless nights—well, that is the measure of Mr. Nixon.

His entire life, it appears, has been one long battle—or, at least, that is the way he himself perceives it.

His childhood was marked by struggle and tragedy. His father, orphaned at the age of 9, had little formal education. He worked with his hands, and the going was hard.

"When we were kids," Mr. Nixon recalled in 1968, "my mother would be up before dawn, making pies to sell in the store. My father just about made things pay, but we boys had to help. We helped prepare meals so that our parents could work in the store, and we worked in our spare time for local farmers, and when we were old enough we helped with the gasoline pumps."

Difficult as those times were, they became even worse for the young Nixon. His oldest brother, Harold, contracted tuberculosis, and was taken to a private sanatorium in Arizona. For five years, his brother was bedridden. The bills mounted. In that same period, the youngest son, Arthur, died of tubercular meningitis. Then Harold died, leaving the family in "catastrophe"—Mr.

Nixon's own word—financial straits. His parents adamantly had refused to accept financial help; they were determined to meet the costs themselves.

The experience left him admiring his parents' "courage and determination not to break down, whatever the physical and emotional strain." He also came away with the deep conviction that people should help themselves, suffer if need be, and retain their independence. No handouts for him. The work ethic and the Puritan acceptance of the cruelties of fate would see a man through.

'Gloomy Gus'

As the years lengthened, the struggles continued, through

high school, through law school during the depression (where some of his classmates, seeing him working late at night with a preoccupied look, dubbed him "Gloomy Gus"). "But I made it," he once said.

Then the desire to make good, to succeed, to refuse to give up. He applied to several famous New York firms after the graduation, and was rejected. He tried the government as a counsel in the FBI. Just after he had been accepted, the job was eliminated. A government budget cut was in effect. The agency was ordered to reduce its personnel. He wound up back in Whittier, in his "well-worn blue serge suit." (This words again) as a small town lawyer.

His career since then, and his

spectacular peaks and valleys, is familiar to most Americans: from the young naval officer in the South Pacific to the young congressman and the vice-presidential candidate who lost to Kennedy and then was defeated again when he returned to California to run for governor, to the long interim in the political wilderness and finally to the ultimate triumph.

Mr. Nixon never tires of recalling how far he has traveled. Just this month, on his 60th birthday, he reminisced about the progression: at age 30, on Bougainville in the South Pacific; at 40, just elected to the vice-presidency; at 50, just elected for governor; at 56, elected for the second time President of the United States in one of the greatest American political victories.

Sense of Destiny

Not surprisingly, his triumph over a lifetime of adversity seems to have given Mr. Nixon a sense of his destiny. He links his career with that of other leaders chosen at a historic and fateful moment to lead their countries.

"Not even a statesman who was also a great historian—Winston Churchill—could adequately explain why, after a decade in political eclipse, he was the one called upon to lead his nation in a time of crisis," he once said.

Recently, Mr. Alsop recalled that Mr. Nixon likes to use the phrase, "un homme sérieux" in associating himself with De Gaulle. Both, in his apparent view, were "serious men," weighty men, destined men. The image—and the lesson—of De Gaulle have run through Mr. Nixon's writings and statements like an oft-repeated refrain.

De Gaulle used the first person to characterize himself as the embodiment of France; Nixon now increasingly refers to himself and his country in the same first person singular context. "The team goes just as fast as the leader, as the quarterback and coach, and I am both." And, "When I am the candidate, I run the campaign."

Akin to this is what seems to be a belief that he, mystically embodying the American character, knows best what is good—and what is bad—for the people. His celebrated interview with General D. H. Hornes of The Washington Star-News contained the memorable quote:

"The average American is just like the child in the family. You give him some responsibility and he is going to amount to something. He is going to do something. If, on the other hand, you make him completely dependent and pamper him and enter to him too much, you are going to make

him soft, spoiled and eventually a very weak individual."

Alone to Decide

Mr. Nixon does not intend to let that happen: He has the best view of the country's course, and he, in an affirmation of his succeeding against all the odds, gives clear evidence that he alone will make the necessary judgments and decisions. He does not, it seems, wish to be diverted by the sounds of dissent and dissonance.

As he said recently, he will not be affected by prevailing opinion, by television "barking at you and commentators banging away," nor by "the demonstrators outside."

In the process, he has, on the recent record, withdrawn into more isolation. His Oval Office, a visitor says, has an "uninvited look." His decisions are made from afar and without consultation or debate.

He retreats to his mountain headquarters at Camp David, Md., because, he says, "I find that up there on the top of a mountain it is easier for me to get on top of the job."

His judgment of himself seems to be one of unshaking confidence: he has weathered all those crises, and he has grown accustomed to lonely command. "I'll probably do better in the next four years having gone through a few crises in the White House, having weathered them and learned how to handle them coolly and not subjectively..."

His White House is not the "bully pulpit" of Theodore Roosevelt, nor is it lightened by the homespun humor of an Abraham Lincoln, nor distinguished by the charm and conviviality of a Franklin Roosevelt. It is uniquely Richard Nixon's White House, a place for hard, serious, grinding work and for preparations for the next great decisions and crises.

He has come a long way, farther than anyone could have forecast only a few years ago, certainly light years from the boy whose greatest ambition was to be an engineer on the Santa Fe railway, and for whom "the train whistle, the sweetest music I ever heard."

"Crisis may indeed be agony," he wrote years ago. "But it is the agonistic agony which a man might not want to experience again, yet would not for the world have missed."

Today, some are saying this poor boy who rose to the summit is an imperial executive, a man who would not let the world have missed.

Mr. Nixon's story is far from over. For him, there are still many crises to be surmounted and battles to be fought.

Nixon's Second Inaugural Address

WASHINGTON, (AP).—Here is the text of President Nixon's second inaugural address:

When we met here four years ago, America was bleak in spirit, depressed by the prospect of seemingly endless war abroad and of destructive conflict at home.

As we meet here today, we stand on the threshold of a new era of peace in the world.

The central question before us is: How shall we use that peace?

Let us resolve that this era we are about to enter will not be what other postwar periods have been: a time of retreat and isolation that leads to stagnation at home and invites new danger abroad.

Let us resolve that this will be what it can become: a time of great responsibilities greatly borne, in which we renew the spirit and the promise of America for the start of our third century as a nation.

Bold Initiatives

This past year saw far-reaching results from our new policies for peace. By continuing to revitalize our traditional friendships, and by our missions to Peking and Moscow, we were able to establish the base for a new and more durable pattern of relationships among the nations of the world.

Because of America's bold initiatives, 1972 will be long re-

membered as the year of the greatest progress since the end of World War II toward a lasting peace in the world.

The peace we seek in the world is not the flimsy peace which is merely an interlude between wars, but a peace which can endure for generations to come.

It is important that we understand both the necessity and the limitations of America's role in maintaining that peace.

Unless we in America work to preserve the peace, there will be no peace.

Unless we in America work to preserve freedom, there will be no freedom.

But let us clearly understand the new nature of America's role, as a result of the new policies we have adopted over the past four years.

We shall respect our treaty commitments.

We shall support vigorously the principle that no country has the right to impose its will or its rule on another by force.

We shall continue, in this era of negotiation, to work for the limitation of nuclear arms, and to reduce the danger of confrontation between the great powers.

We shall do our share in defending peace and freedom in the world. But we shall expect others to do their share.

The time has passed when America will make every other nation's fu-

ture our responsibility, or presume to tell the people of other nations how to manage their own affairs.

Just as we respect the right of each nation to determine its own future, we also recognize the responsibility of each nation to secure its own future.

Just as America's role is indispensable in preserving the world's peace, so is each nation's role indispensable in preserving its own peace.

Together with the rest of the world, let us resolve to move forward from the beginning we have made. Let us continue to bring down the walls of hostility which have divided the world, and to build in their place bridges of understanding—so that despite profound differences between systems of government, the people of the world can be friends.

Let us build a structure of peace in the world in which the weak are as safe as the strong—in which each respects the right of the other to live by a different system—in which those who would influence others will do so by the strength of their ideas, not by the force of their arms.

Let us accept that high responsibility not as a burden, but gladly, because the chance to build such a peace is the oldest endeavor a people can engage in; gladly because only if we act greatly in meeting our responsibilities abroad will we remain

a great nation, and only if we remain a great nation will we act greatly in meeting our challenges at home.

We have the chance today to do more than ever before to make life better in America—to ensure better education, better health, better housing, better transportation, a cleaner environment; to restore respect for law, to make our communities more livable; to insure the God-given right of every American to full and equal opportunity.

Because the range of our needs is so great—because the reach of our opportunities is so great—let us be bold in our determination to meet these needs in new ways.

Old Policies

Just as building a structure of peace abroad has required turning away from old policies that failed, so building a new era of progress at home requires turning away from old policies that failed.

Abroad, the shift from old policies to new has not been a retreat from our responsibilities, but a better way to peace.

At home, the shift from old policies to new will not be a retreat from our responsibilities, but a better way to progress.

Abroad and at home, the key to those new policies lies in the placing and the division of re-

sponsibility. We have lived too long with the consequences of attempting to gather all power and responsibility to Washington.

Abroad and at home, the time has come to turn away from the condescending policies of paternalism—of "Washington knows best."

A person can be expected to act responsibly only if he has responsibility. This is human nature. So let us encourage individuals at home and nations abroad to do more for themselves and decide more for themselves. Let us locate more responsibility in more places. Let us measure what we will do for others by what they will do for themselves.

That is why I offer no promise of a purely government solution for every problem. We have lived too long with that false promise. In trusting too much to government, we have asked of it more than it can deliver. This leads only to inflated expectations, to reduced individual effort, and to a disappointment and frustration that erode confidence both in what government can do and in what people can do.

Government must learn to take less from people so people can do more for themselves.

Let each of us remember that America was built not by government, but by people—not by welfare, but by work—not by shirking responsibility, but by seeking responsibility.

In our own lives, let each of us ask not just what will government do for me, but what can I do for myself?

In the challenges we face together, let each of us ask—not just how can government help, but how can I help?

To Act Boldly

Your national government has a great and vital role to play. I pledge to you that where this government should act, we will act boldly and lead boldly. But just as important is the role that each and every one of us must play, as an individual and as a member of his own community.

From this day forward, let each of us make a commitment in his own heart: to bear his responsibility, to do his part, to live his ideals, so that together, we can see the dawn of a new age of progress for America, and together, as we celebrate our 200th anniversary as a nation, we can do so proud in the fulfillment of our promise to ourselves and to the world.

As America's longest and most difficult war comes to an end, let us again learn to debate our differences with civility and decency. And let each of us reach out for that one precious quality government cannot provide: a new level of respect for the rights and feelings of one another and for the individual human dignity which is the cherished birthright of every American.

Above all else, the time has come for all Americans to renew our faith in ourselves.

In recent years, that faith has been challenged.

Our children have been taught to be ashamed of their country, ashamed of America's record at home and of its role in the world.

At every turn, we have been beset by those who find everything wrong with America and very little right with it. But I am confident that this will not be the judgment of history on these remarkable times in which we are privileged to live.

America's record in this century has been unparalleled in the world's history for its responsibility, for its generosity, for its creativity and for its progress.

Let us be proud that our system has produced and provided more freedom and more abundance, more widely shared, than any other in the history of man.

Structures of Peace

Let us be proud that in each of the four wars in which we have been engaged in this century, including the one we are now bringing to an end, we have fought not for selfish advantage, but to help others resist aggression.

Let us be proud that by our bold, new initiatives, and by our steadfastness for peace

with honor, we have made a breakthrough toward creating in the world what the world has not had before—a structure of peace that can last, not merely for our time, but for generations to come.

We are embarking here today on an era that presents challenges as great as those any nation, or any generation, has ever faced.

We shall answer to God, to history, and to our conscience for the way in which we use these years.

As I stand in this place so hallowed by history, I think of others who have stood here before me. I think of the dreams they had for America, and I think of how each recognized that he needed help far beyond himself in order to make those dreams come true.

Today I ask your prayers that in the years ahead I may have God's help in making decisions that are right for America, and I pray for your help so that together we may be worthy of our challenge.

Let us pledge together to make these next four years the best four years in America's history, so that on its 200th birthday America will be as young and as vital as when it began, and as bright a beacon of hope to the world.

Let us go forward from here confident in hope, strong in our faith in one another, sustained by our faith in God who created us, and striving always to serve His purposes.

Come to the flavor of Marlboro



Kenya's Aging 'Godfather' And Its Tribal Antagonisms

By Jim Hoagland

NAIROBI, Kenya (UPI)—More than anyone else on this continent, Jomo Kenyatta is the father-figure of African independence and the politics. He is both respected and feared by those outside the small, tightly-knit tribal cabal that runs the country in his name. He personally dispenses rewards to those who prove their loyalty and swiftly crushes rivals, jealously making and breaking alliances with outsiders when it maximizes his own power.

His instinct for making the right decisions is demonstrated by his continued survival in Kenya's politics today. Under his leadership, Kenya has in fact prospered and become an increasingly important link in the eastern sphere of influence in Africa.

President Kenyatta's command stature has been one of the positive aspects of the Mau Mau revolt, giving the country a national leader strong enough to bridge its deep-seated racial and tribal antagonisms. He has towered over every other politician here since Oct. 1962, when the British gave a secret movement a nominal leader by naming Mr. Kenyatta.

But his grip is so firm and his authority so complete that Kenya's political organizations have withered away, and the country faces a potentially perilous transition. There is no clear successor, nor even any certainty about how the next ad of Kenya's bitterly combative ethnic "families" will be chosen.

In this uncertainty, Kenya's political process has deteriorated to a potential guessing game. President Kenyatta's health. Diplomats among others must always conclude their assessments of trends in Kenya with the question: "But who knows what happens when Kenyatta goes?"

More precisely, it is meant: Will the next leader be strong enough to keep the subterranean play of bitterness of the Mau Mau buried? Will President Kenyatta's Kikuyu tribesmen, who do not have another leader as popular as Mr. Kenyatta, in fact extend their current combination of power, despite rising antagonisms with the other tribes; and can economic development be maintained and current drift toward corruption halted?

How Kenya answers these questions will be an important test for democracy in Africa, tinging the forces of economic interest, tribalism and peripatetic ideology against each other.

Age Isn't Known

No one is quite sure how old President Kenyatta is, as his exact birthdate was not recorded. Estimates range from 70 to 80. He appears to be in good health, striding briskly at the frequent public appearances he is made in recent months. Under the constitution, Vice-President Daniel Arap Moi would come the president if any-



Jomo Kenyatta

thing happened to Mr. Kenyatta. After 90 days, a general election must be held. But Kenya's fragmented tribal makeup and the organizational collapse of President Kenyatta's ruling party, KANU, in the last year raise major doubts that the real choice will ever get to the electorate.

No tribe forms a majority of the population. The largest are the Kikuyu, a Bantu group who occupy the area around Nairobi, Kenya's political and economic heart. They number 2.2 million of Kenya's 11 million persons.

The Luo, a Nilotic tribe of western Kenya, has 1.5 million persons and views itself as the chief political rival of the Kikuyu, although its leaders gradually have been eliminated from power. Its neighbor, the Luhya, numbers 1.4 million, or slightly more than the Kamba, a Bantu group that in the past has dominated the army.

Long-standing tribal rivalry was greatly exacerbated by the Mau Mau revolt of 1952-56.

4-Year Toll

In four years of fighting, 32 white civilians and 63 white security men died. But 1,819 African civilians who did not support Mau Mau died, presumably at the hands of the clandestine terror movement. A total of 11,505 Africans were killed by colonial forces fighting Mau Mau, with much of the killing done by African "Home Guards."

The Kikuyu had established itself as the most politically conscious tribe in Kenya and supplied most of the Mau Mau fighters. But it also supplied a great number of the African "Loyalists" that the British co-opted and a high percentage of those who sat out the struggle in schools in Britain or elsewhere.

Twenty years later, the ghost of the division within the tribe still haunts the land. In a pattern that may have significance for insurgencies that have flared up since Mau Mau, African politicians and civil servants trusted by the British, and who came largely from President Kenyatta's own Kaimbo area of Kenya, moved into key positions below the heroic figure of Mr. Kenyatta, who was released from arrest in 1961 to become prime minister and then president of independent Kenya. He was re-elected without opposition in 1969.

President Kenyatta's efforts to paper over the antagonisms between the white settlers and the

Africans have been widely publicized. But the policy may have an even more important dividend for Kenya's immediate stability.

A Strategy

"The strategy of downplaying Mau Mau also keeps the lid on the tribal grudges that the fighting stirred up," says an African writer. "It keeps people from asking where minister so-and-so was when others were in the forests—or why whole tribal groups did nothing."

President Kenyatta has worked out an elaborate tribal balance for distributing seats in his cabinet, which includes 23 ministers and 37 assistant ministers. Critics assert that it is an empty gesture, however, since the cabinet and Parliament are increasingly impotent. Mr. Kenyatta has retained the tightly centralized government structure of the colonial administration. Real power lies with a half-dozen or so men in Mr. Kenyatta's inner circle, all of whom are Kikuyu and virtually all from the Kaimbo clan grouping.

It is this Kikuyu Establishment which has come under increasing attack in Kenya's Parliament, where the other tribes have a majority. The bitterness of the debate has stirred new assaults on President Kenyatta's policies, although not on him personally, and thinly veiled calls for sweeping changes by his successor.

Part of the reason that the Kikuyu are so deeply entrenched is that they have adapted more quickly to Western education and habits, are more socially and politically cohesive, and more economically aggressive, than the other groups.

Flagrant Example

But this justification is damaged by the Kikuyu demand for control even of the institutions where they do not dominate by dint of their energies. For Luos, who have provided a disproportionate number of Kenya's top scholars and writers, the most flagrant example is the national university, where Kikuyans are being pushed into top administrative and faculty positions.

In the army, the country's most powerful institution, the Kikuyus have whittled away the former dominance of the Kamba, promoting Kikuyu officers rapidly and packing the enlisted ranks with Kikuyu. A recent military reorganization by President Kenyatta put the armed forces commanders directly under a Kikuyu permanent secretary.

The paramilitary General Services Unit, which has about 2,000 men and receives the best new weapons, is almost entirely Kikuyu, having been built up as a counterforce to the army.

But the Kikuyu Establishment lacks one key element for retaining control over all the levers of power once President Kenyatta goes. It lacks a popular candidate who is recognized as Mr. Kenyatta's heir.

Resentment among nearly all the other tribes over the Kikuyu penchant for power will be a heavy handicap for anyone now in the establishment in a general election. But the other tribes do not seem to have a candidate that they can agree on, either.

From these two facts, analysts here frame the post-Kenyatta problem in these terms: Will the Kikuyus, facing serious splits within their own group over who did the fighting in Mau Mau and who actually got the rewards, be able to unite behind one candidate? If they do, and if that candidate appears likely to be defeated, will the establishment and the army allow an election?

And what would the reaction to a power grab be from the other tribes, who make no secret of their feelings that they have already been cheated out of a fair share of the "fruits of independence?"

In the volatile world of African politics, there can be no certainty about the answers to such questions. But there do seem to be some factors pointing toward stability.

Even the Luos and other tribes do not see themselves responding to the Kikuyu power drive with anything more than sharp complaints. "The growing gap worse at times, but it has become a part of our lives," said a Luo. "About all we can do is sulit."

Recent Tradition

And Kenya's traditions of democratic institutions, although brief and filled with shortcomings, are among the strongest in Africa. President Kenyatta's pragmatic prosperity stands in contrast to the stagnation that has often followed military takeovers in other countries.

The element of putting economic self-interest first is the main hope for those who desire an orderly succession, with the Kikuyu king-makers uniting behind a nationally acceptable candidate, or, if it is not possible, setting for a non-Kikuyu compromise candidate.

It would portend a major change that has been looming before Africa in recent years, with governments abjuring their claim to the right to rule from having been the instruments of independence to becoming vehicles for economic development. Kenya's economic promise makes it one of the few countries where the possibility of such a change would be anything more than wishful thinking or cynical deception.

THE OFFICIAL PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURAL MEDAL



Deadline for ordering Proofs, January 31, 1973

Once every four years, an Official Inaugural Medal is minted to commemorate the Inauguration of the President of the United States. These medals are among the most prized, most sought-after commemorative items in America.

The Inaugural Committee—a non-political organization established pursuant to an Act of Congress—commissioned the distinguished American medallist sculptor Gilroy Roberts to design the Official Inaugural Medal for the 1973 Presidential Inauguration.

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Mercury 32	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/4
Olds 32	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/4
Volvo 32	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/4

NHL Is Forging a Link With Teams in Europe

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (UPI).—A professional ice hockey league could make its debut in Europe in October as a prelude to eventual interlocking play with teams in the National Hockey League.

"I don't think there's a shadow of a doubt that we'll be seeing intercontinental competition of this sort in the near future. It would be folly to think otherwise," Don V. Ruck, NHL vice-president, said. "It's not even a question of if, but of when. It's on the horizon, and with jet travel, the world is just getting smaller and smaller."

"The Europeans are very anxious about it, and we've received a great reception there. The tremendous growth of hockey interest has even triggered a response from people in Japan who have asked about a franchise there and I've got a letter on my desk now from Japanese businessmen interested in the merchandising and filming of NHL games."

Ruck, who credits Bruce Norris, the president of the Detroit Red Wings, for doing the bulk of the work toward tying in the NHL with Europe, listed the Olympic champion, the Soviet Union, and the world champion, Czechoslovakia, as virtual certainties to participate in the European league, with strong possibilities including England, Finland, Sweden, Germany, the Netherlands and Switzerland.

"We can't really say when this European league will start or what the setup will be," Ruck said. "There is still a lot of exploratory work to do. Perhaps at the beginning it will be a matter of their champion playing ours, leading eventually to interlocking play."

"Such a situation should prove beneficial to all levels of hockey, with the new interest boom at every level. In the last five years, the number of leagues in this country has doubled and last year there were about 150 colleges playing hockey."

Hockey, of course, already is international in scope with the NHL encompassing teams in Canada and the United States. And somewhat in recognition of this, the National League has its headquarters in both countries, with major offices in Montreal and New York. Clarence Campbell, NHL league president, heads the Montreal office while Ruck, the only vice-president in the NHL, runs the show in New York.

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)	
Units of Account	DM Basis
U.S. Africa 4-6-82	104 1/2
Australia 4-6-82	104 1/2
Canada 4-6-82	104 1/2
Central 4-6-82	104 1/2
CCNY 4-6-82	104 1/2
CCNY 4-6-82	104 1/2
CCNY 4-6-82	104 1/2
CCNY 4-6-82	104 1/2
CCNY 4-6-82	104 1/2

Crampton Wins Golf by 5 for 2d Consecutive Victory

TUCSON, Ariz., Jan. 21 (AP).—Australian Bruce Crampton cruised to a five-stroke victory today in the Dean Martin-Tucson Open golf tournament for his second straight triumph.

Crampton, 37, won the Phoenix Open a week ago. Today's triumph pushed his earnings for two weeks to \$60,000 as he became the first man since Arnold Palmer in 1969 to win successive American tournaments.

Crampton, leading by three strokes when the day's play got under way, eagled the second hole and was never threatened as he forged a one-under-par 71 on the 7,200-yard Tucson National Golf Club course.

His 277 total, 11 under par, easily secured his 12th tour title

in 17 years on the American circuit.

The \$50,000 first-place check pushed his career earnings to

THIRD-ROUND LEADERS	
Bruce Crampton	70-70-68-206
George Archer	69-70-70-209
Richie Karl	72-67-71-210
Bobby Nichols	70-70-69-209
Frankie Stallone	74-69-66-209
Labron Harris	71-70-68-209
Don Ellis	71-70-68-209
Gay Brewer	71-70-68-209
Jerry Starn	71-70-68-209
Forrest Feiler	68-70-71-209
Charles Coody	72-69-70-211
George Hixon	68-70-71-210
Miller Barber	68-70-71-210
Rocky Thompson	72-69-68-209
Orin Jones	70-70-69-209
Bob Murphy	70-70-69-209
Don Ellis	71-70-68-209
Lee Trevino	70-70-69-209
Jerry McQuinn	70-70-69-209
Bruce Abner	70-70-69-209
Dick Lutz	70-70-69-209
Allen Miller	72-69-71-212

\$851,473 and vaulted him into seventh place on the all-time money-winning list. Only Jack Nicklaus, Palmer, Billy Casper, Julius Boros, Gary Player and Lee Trevino have made more money. Labron Harris and former Masters champion George Archer and Gay Brewer tied for second at 282. Archer had a 72 while Brewer and Harris had 70s in the weather that changed from blistering hot to mild and sunny.

Another stroke back at 283 were Bobby Nichols, Richie Karl and Rod Funseth, winner of the Glen Campbell-Los Angeles Open two weeks ago. Nichols had a 72, Karl 73 and Funseth 74.

Nussbaum Challenges

ROME, Jan. 21 (UPI).—The European Boxing Union has named Eric Nussbaum of Switzerland official challenger to European light-heavyweight champion Ruediger Schmied of West Germany.

Drivers Say French Police Slow Down Monaco Rally

By Paul Treuhardt

MONTE CARLO, Jan. 21 (AP).—Angry rally drivers finished the first stage of the Monte Carlo Rally here today complaining that the classic event could be ruined by police speed traps set up in French mountain villages.

Last year's winner, Sandro Munari of Italy, in a Lancia, and Finn Hannu Mikkola, in a Ford Escort, are unofficial co-leaders of the event.

But the results of the mountain test, designed to provide ranking before the crews set out Tuesday on the second stage, could be completely upset as police report speeding violations, which will incur heavy rally penalties as well. Two reports of excessive speeding means disqualification from the rally.

Britain's Pat Moss-Carlsson, eight times Ladies Cup winner, said, "The police were horrible. There were at least 20 radar traps in the mountains, often set up in tiny uninhabited villages where we went through in the middle of the night."

"You had to do 40 kilometers an hour in those places, which is ridiculous, and made the average speeds very hard to maintain," Moss-Carlsson said. "And it was very unfair that these traps hit only some of the starters. The

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Profits (millions)	35.77 24.16
Per Share	2.42 1.65

China Refuses Japan Oil Offer

TOKYO, Jan. 20 (AP).—Chinese Premier Chou En-lai has rejected a Japanese proposal to jointly develop oil resources in China, the Tokyo news-service reported from Peking yesterday.

The rejection came after Yoshihiro Nakayama, president of the Japan-China Economic Association and of Nippon Steel Corp., told the Chinese leader that there was a strong desire among Japanese petroleum industry officials to help China develop oil resources on the Chinese continental shelf, Kyodo said.

Mr. Chou's rejection was viewed as a disappointment to Japanese hopes for close relations with China in oil development. These hopes had been raised by a recent Chinese offer to sell 200,000 tons of crude oil to four Japanese refining companies.

Siemens, CII Pact

MUNICH, Jan. 20 (AP).—Siemens of West Germany and CII Internationale pour l'Informatique (CII), of France, signed contracts yesterday under which Siemens will take over CII's computer activities in West Germany and CII those of Siemens in France, a Siemens spokesman said.

Unrodollar Borrowing

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (Reuters).—Gross liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches increased \$504 million in the week ended Jan. 10 to \$1.619 billion, the Federal Reserve reported.

Die in N.M. Collision

DEMING, N.M., Jan. 21 (AP).—Three persons—seven of them in a family—were killed and three injured in a head-on crash between two cars on Interstate 10 near here Friday night.

Indian Death Toll 8 In Separatist Riots

NEW DELHI, Jan. 21 (Reuters).—Police today imposed curfew on two towns in the state of Andhra Pradesh, scene of riots in favor of a separate Andhra state.

The curfews were at Guntur and at Vijayawada, where a demonstrator was shot dead today. Four were shot dead by police yesterday. The shootings brought to eight the death toll by police firing since the state was placed under federal rule by New Delhi on Thursday.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

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Cash and Due from Banks	\$ 4,134,530,000	Deposits—Demand	\$ 4,944,638,000
Securities—U. S. Government and Agencies	444,828,000	—Time	2,474,151,000
—States and Political Subdivisions	617,878,000	—Foreign Branches	3,215,968,000
—Other	148,865,000	Total	\$10,634,755,000
Loans	6,852,988,000	Funds Borrowed	918,605,000
Bank Premises and Equipment	70,831,000	Bank's Acceptances Outstanding	122,824,000
Customers' Acceptance Liability	116,075,000	Reserve for Taxes and Accrued Expense	125,401,000
Other Assets	246,790,000	Other Liabilities	112,427,000
Total Assets	\$12,835,563,000	Debentures of Affiliated Company, 5%, due 1986	20,000,000
		Total Liabilities	\$11,934,012,000
RESERVE	Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	\$ 120,971,000	
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS	Capital Notes 4 1/2%, due 1988	\$ 64,000,000	
	Capital Notes 7.65%, due 1990	75,000,000	
		\$ 139,000,000	
	Stockholder's Equity:		
	Capital Stock (Par Value \$10 per share)	\$ 90,886,000	
	Surplus	201,600,000	
	Undivided Profits	149,084,000	
	Total Stockholder's Equity	\$ 441,570,000	
	Total Capital Accounts	\$ 580,570,000	
	Total Liabilities, Reserve and Capital Accounts	\$12,635,563,000	

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Double Gold Medallist Is Last

Prefontaine Defeats Viren in Two-Mile

By Leonard Koppett

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 21 (UPI)—Dramatic performances by Steve Prefontaine, Steve Smith and Al Feuerbach got California's indoor track season off to a glittering start yesterday in the 14th annual Sunbelt Invitational meet at the Los Angeles Sports Arena.

Smith, who won the pole vault at Philadelphia less than 20 hours earlier, raised the world indoor record to 17 feet 11 inches on his second try at the height, while Kjell Isaksson of Sweden, who had held the record at 17-10 1/2, sat and watched. Isaksson had

gone out of the competition at 16-8.

Prefontaine ran away from a distinguished field in the two-mile, clocking 8 minutes 27.4 seconds, a meet and arena record that was just 12 seconds behind the American record, while Marly Liquori, Tracy Smith, Peter Esal, Frank Shorter and Lasse Viren trailed in that order.

Feuerbach, getting off to a loss of 69 feet 4 1/2 inches on his try in the shot-put, will have that effort submitted as an American indoor record—in effect, a world indoor record. Last year at Pocatello, Idaho, he had one that went

a quarter of an inch farther, but it was never presented for certification.

Dave Wottle nipped Kip Keino at the tape in a last-lap sprint to win the mile in 4:06.1, and Randy Williams beat out Bob Beamon in the long jump, 36 feet 1/4 inch to 35-8 1/2.

The two-mile was supposed to be the feature of the day, the main reason the meet had been switched from evening to afternoon so that it could be televised nationally. It was exciting, but not in the expected way.

Viren, the Finn who won two gold medals at the Munich Olymp-

pics, has been ill recently and wasn't able to work up a challenge. Shorter, the Olympic marathon champion, said afterward he needed more speed training to get back down to the shorter distances. Smith had been out of major action for three years. And Liquori, who won a mile race in Philadelphia Friday night before flying here with Steve Smith, is still in the process of convincing himself his injured foot is sound.

Pouring It On

So Prefontaine took the lead right at the start, which wasn't so surprising, and took the field through a 4:13.8 first mile, which was fast but not intimidating to these runners. However, when he pulled up a 6:01-second fifth quarter, he suddenly opened a gap and within three laps of the 11-to-the-mile track he had a half-lap lead.

"I'm very satisfied, it was a motivational factor I needed," said Prefontaine afterward. "I'm not that call an interval runner, and after the terrible things that happened to me in the Olympics, I tried to train too fast and became injury-prone. I still suffer from tendonitis in the left knee. Although it doesn't bother me right now, I never know. As recently as Thursday I didn't think I'd be in this race."

He said he was never aware of the time and was sorry Viren hadn't been well enough to push him to a record. Prefontaine finished fourth behind Viren in the Olympic 5,000-meter.

"I'm still undecided about my future," he said, "but doing so well today is bound to keep me in athletics for another couple of years—if I can find a job with the proper flexibility after graduation." Prefontaine graduates from Oregon this Spring.

In the 500, John Smit, the world-record-holder at 440 yards, made his indoor debut and "bounced out there was a difference in those narrow turns and last 60 yards. He led most of the way, but was passed by all three of his rivals in the final lap as Wes Williams won in 58.7 seconds. Jimmy Redd ran second.

Laver to Meet Stockton in Final

MIAMI, Jan. 21 (UPI)—Rod Laver of Australia and Dick Stockton of the United States advanced yesterday to the final of the \$25,000 Saga Bay tennis tournament.

Laver gained with a 5-4, 3-6, 6-3 victory over American Bob Lutz, and Stockton, the American intercollegiate champion, eliminated Australian John Alexander, 6-3, 6-2.

On Friday night, Alexander had stunned second-seeded Stan Smith with a strong serving game to rout last year's Wimbledon champion, 6-4, 6-2.

Smith was making his debut on the World Championship Tennis tour. He collected \$12,000 for his losing effort in the tournament, first of the year for the WCT.

More Sports News On Page 11



HELP FROM HIS FRIENDS—Heavyweight challenger George Foreman, left, receives advice from former heavyweight champion Joe Louis, center, and former light-heavyweight titleholder Archie Moore. Foreman meets Joe Frazier for title.

Jamaicans Have Faith in Foreman

By Shirley Povich

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 21 (UPI)—This island country, in the 10th year of its independence from England, has bought a heavyweight championship prize fight for \$1.5 million. Tomorrow night, Joe Frazier will defend his title against George Foreman, whom most Americans are writing off as No. 30 on Frazier's left-hook parade. Most Jamaicans are, for curious reasons, wishfully viewing Foreman as the next champion.

Jamaica, having made the fight an affair of state, is prepared to write off any ultimate cost as a bargain in tourism advertising. The prime minister has announced he will attend. A hundred boxing writers from the United States, England and Germany have been writing about the island and its fight for a week, and tomorrow night, satellites will carry the closed-circuit television version to theaters in many countries of the world.

On paper, Jamaica appears to have bought a dream matchup in Frazier vs. Foreman. Both fighters are undefeated; Foreman has won even more fights than Frazier, and has a better knockout percentage. He's taller, bigger than the champion, and, like Frazier, is a former Olympic heavyweight gold-medal winner.

How well can Foreman truly fight? That's the continuing question that is serving to make the well-tested Frazier a heavy favorite, by as much as 5 to 1 in American betting.

The odds against Foreman are lower in Jamaica, where Lucien Chen, the island's powerful Chinese bookmaking tycoon, is quoting Frazier at only 3 to 1 and reporting heavy action on Foreman at more 7 to 5 odds. He says the Jamaicans are backing their fondness for Foreman in his bookie shops, which are legal here.

Joe Frazier, who has never hurt anybody who wasn't in the ring with him, oddly is considered a villain here. He is the fellow who destroyed a hero of most Jamaicans, Muhammad Ali. Ali was emerging as a sort of proud liberator of the black man in the very years when Jamaica was ready to show the world it could handle its own independence. Ali's continuing propaganda that he is still the true champion, that he was somehow cheated of his title despite being floored in his fight with Frazier, has gained wide acceptance here. Anybody who likes Frazier

will be instantly admired here. Fending some better understanding of how well Foreman can fight, American football fans may have an interest in him. He is a straight up, powerful 6-foot-4 and 235 pounds, and handsome. He's Jim Brown in boxing trunks, and the facial resemblance is astonishing.

Foreman, at this point in his career, is at least as famous for his post-fight performance in the

Wales Defeats England; Ireland Ties All Blacks

CARDIFF, Wales, Jan. 21 (UPI)—Wales opened its Five-Nations Rugby Union season yesterday with a 25-9 victory over England. The Welsh, unbeaten at Cardiff Arms Park since 1968, have not lost to England since 1963 and were in complete control yesterday.

All Blacks Tie

DUUBLIN, Jan. 21 (UPI)—Ireland scored twice in the last six minutes yesterday to hold New Zealand to a 10-10 draw and spoil the All Blacks' hopes of making rugby union history. The tourists already had victories over England, Scotland and Wales and needed to beat Ireland to complete the first sweep of the four teams.

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Mexico City Olympic finals as he is for his professional skills. It was in 1968 that, after defeating a Russian heavyweight, he proudly waved a small American flag to the audience and the millions watching on television. In an era marked by the black-list protests of other black American Olympians, Foreman was hailed as an example of great American patriots.

Foreman has stopped 34 of his 37 opponents since turning pro, but that record could be somewhat suspicious. The only opponent of note he has knocked out in three rounds three years after Frazier knocked Chivalo out in four.

The impression that Foreman is a big, strong clubber, who has no classic punch, who is a swinger and flailer and lacks the kind of classic swat with which Frazier floored Ali, is not shared by Foreman. "I've got what it takes to beat Frazier," he has been saying for the past week. "He's easy to find in a 20-foot ring and I'll be looking for him."

It may be merely a cover-up for some serious concerns by Foreman, but he has also been letting quips fall all over the place since beginning training here. Commenting on Frazier's promise to "come out smoking" in his usual relentless attack, Foreman said Friday, "Frazier ought to read the papers. He'd know that smoking is hazardous to your health." Touché.

Zwilling Two Points From Cup Lead

Neureuther Wins 2d Straight Slalom

MEGEVE, France, Jan. 21 (AP)—Christian Neureuther, a Munich medical student, won his second straight World Cup slalom, defeating runnerup Gustavo Thoeni of Italy today by more than a second in the Grand Prix de Megève.

Neureuther, the defending World Cup champion, in the first leg and then through a stiffening snowstorm in the second heat to maintain his lead.

Neureuther's times were 56.97 seconds and 54.56 for a 1:51.55 total. Thoeni, in fourth position after the first heat with 57.58, totaled 1:52.58 after clocking 55 seconds in the second run. Walter Tresch of Switzerland was third with 57.80, 55.10 for 1:52.70.

David Zwilling, the versatile Austrian skier, finished fourth in 1:52.89, and picked up 11 points in the World Cup standings to move to within two of leader Roland Collombin of Switzerland, who has 104 points. Collombin is a downhill specialist and he did not race in Megève. Thoeni, World Cup winner the past two years, is now in third place in the standings with 84 points.

Neureuther, who won the last World Cup slalom, at Wengen, Switzerland, is a 23-year-old doctor's son who is completing his education at a pace that will take him about double the normal time. He is one of a young group

of West German skiers who have done extremely well on the circuit this season.

"We trained harder than we ever did before this year," Neureuther said. "I think there's more effort being put in now and I believe that is the explanation of the overall good performance."

Thoeni, who has won one race so far this season, said he was very disappointed by his loss. "I made some bad mistakes just before the finish today. I still think I have an excellent chance to keep my World Cup title, though."

The best American performance came from Bob Cochran, who finished in the top ten in the slalom for the first time this season. He was tenth with times of 58.10 and 55.87 for a 1:53.97 total.

Hans Peter Rohr, the U.S. men's coach, said, "I think we're just getting into really competitive form now. I'm very optimistic about the rest of the season."

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Miss Proell Now Has Competitor

Miss Kaserer 1st, 2d in Ski Events

From Wire Dispatches

CONTAMINES, France, Jan. 21.—Annemarie Proell of Austria lost her fourth race of the season today, along with a pair of goggles and a sizable portion of her diminishing World Cup lead.

Miss Proell finished eighth today in a giant slalom behind teammate Monika Kaserer, and picked up three World Cup points to move her total to 178. Her placing gave her a total of 98 points for a weekend of racing but Miss Kaserer's victory gave her 45 for the two races. She now has 126 points.

Yesterday at nearby St. Gervais, Miss Proell, 19, skied, over rocks and grass on the rugged La Vares trail, caught her balance just in time and went on to win the giant slalom for her seventh World Cup victory this year.

The Austrian ace rallied on the second run and beat Miss Kaserer, who led after the first heat in 1 minute 12.82 seconds to 1:13.61 for Miss Proell. But the defending cup champion came back in the second with 1:13.69 to Miss Kaserer's 1:15.05. Their totals for the 1,800-meter trail, with 50 and 45 gates, were 2:27.30 and 2:28.86.

Miss Proell nearly fell yesterday as she rushed to the finish in yesterday's first run, but held on. She completed the second without trouble, except for the rocks and grass poking through the snow near the gates, a hazard that hindered many competitors. Barbara Cochran, American, was 10th after the first run in 1:14.97, but fell at the 10th gate on the second.

In third place, behind the two Austrians, was Jacqueline Rouvier of France with 2:29.72. Hanni Wanzel of Liechtenstein was fourth and West Germany's Rosi Mittermaier fifth.

Today's race here was inserted into the World Cup calendar to replace a giant slalom that was canceled in Maribor, Yugoslavia. Miss Kaserer beat her compatriot Traudi Tscheli by more than half a second to win the giant slalom. Marilyn Cochran was third.

Miss Proell started No. 15. Snow was falling heavily at the time and she lost her goggles and had to almost stop on the course. Jacqueline Rouvier of France had the same mishap.

WHA Lightweight Title Kept By Duran on Knockout in 5

PANAMA CITY, Jan. 21 (UPI)—World lightweight champion Roberto Duran retained his World Boxing Association title last night when he knocked out Jimmy Robertson of Los Angeles in the fifth round.

In another title bout on the same card, Romeo Anaya of Mexico knocked down defending champion Enrique Pinder of Panama twice in the third round to win the NBA's bantamweight title.

Duran's right to Robertson's jaw sent the Californian to the canvas five seconds before the bell ended the fifth round. The referee started his count and, under Panamanian rules, continued it after the bell sounded and Robertson was counted out. Robertson also was decked in the third round by a hard right to the head. He was up at the count of three and took the mandatory eight count on his feet. The challenger suffered a cut above the left eyebrow in the second round, another cut above the right eye in the fourth and also lost a tooth.

Despite the seeming one-sidedness of the bout, Duran said he found Robertson very difficult and that the challenger had stunned him with a blow to the head in the second round. But Duran also said he thought the blow to the head came from a butt, and he said he had to take a deep breath in order to finish the round.

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Liquori Quickens Comeback Pace

By Neil Amdur

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21 (UPI)—Marty Liquori returned to the track and field limelight Friday night.

Gambling that he could sustain a finishing kick in his first competitive mile in 11 months, Liquori Friday ran 4 minutes 38 seconds and whipped a field of six rivals in the Philadelphia Track Classic at the Spectrum.

It was a remarkable return to prominence for the former Villanova National Collegiate champion, who had been sidelined from the Olympics last year with persistent foot problems.

Liquori did not take the lead in the race until the last 250 yards after Byron Dyce and Howell Michael, both respectable sub-four-minute milers, had led the field with quarter-mile splits of 63.3 seconds, 2:05 and 3:05.

"I decided to pull out the stops this week," said the Cedar Grove, N.J., Olympian, whose last major invitation mile had been 4:09.9 in Toronto last February. "When I went out hard and took the lead from Michael, I thought I was taking a gamble, but I wanted to see if I could hold it."

The sub-minute kick was Liquori's trademark during the brilliant 1971 season that earned him the world's No. 1 spot in the mile.

Dyce replaced Michael as Liquori's challenger on the last lap, but finished seven yards behind, in 4:04.8, three seconds slower than his winning time last year.

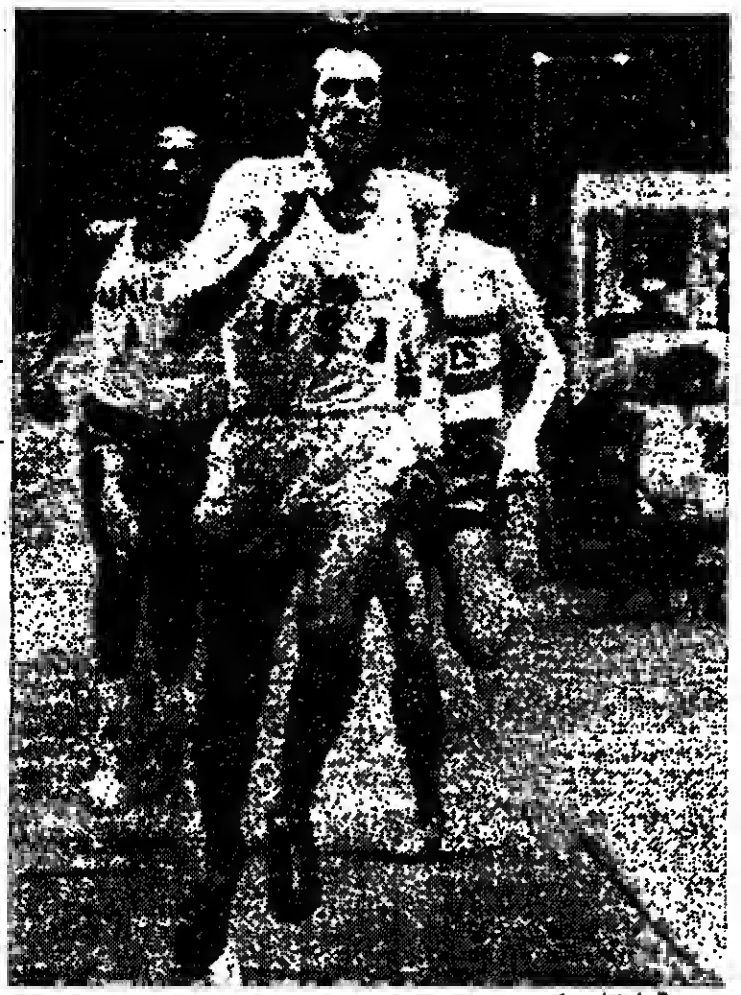
Michael was third in 4:05.5. Sid Sink, a late addition to the field, was fourth in 4:06.8, with Joe Savage, the Manhattan junior, fifth in 4:10.5. Savage, perhaps, was unnerved more by Liquori's presence than by the crowd of 7,200.

With only two races in his current comeback—Friday night and his 3:52.3 third place in the two-mile last week in College Park, Md.—it is still too early to assess the depth of Liquori's resurgence.

Trophy to Liquori

But clearly, he has lost none of his competitive zest, and his tactical sense. His ability to make the decisive move at the right time is as strong as ever.

Liquori's first indoor victory here produced the loudest applause and won for him the outstanding-athlete trophy. But Mel Pender's meet-record, 6-second triumph in the 60-yard dash and a 4:39.9 anchor mile by John Harkness of Villanova in the distance medley re-



Marty Liquori takes lead in mile run.

lay also were superb performances.

A technical error helped Willie Davenport register his first triumph: victory of the season after Tom Hill had hooked his right knee against the last hurdle and stumbled.

Hill, the bronze medalist in Munich, rarely fails in a race and said afterward that he felt the spacing between the last two hurdles had been too short. A post-race examination confirmed Hill's suspicion, by almost three yards

Observer

One-Way Talk

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—A woman in Oklahoma writes that she caught herself talking to her cat recently and was worried over the fact that she was talking to a cat. Without knowing more about her behavior, the psychiatrist would be reluctant to diagnose her case, but there can be nothing to alarm her in a conversation with the cat. Nothing is more normal than talking to cats, unless it is talking to dogs. Some persons talk to both.



Baker

Observation of persons who keep animal and marine life around the house suggests, in fact, that the principal motive for doing so may be the urge to own a captive audience. I know a woman who keeps iguanas, which she addresses as "Alimim," my old snookums," and keeps them, I firmly believe, only because they are the last living creatures that will listen patiently to her tirades against Franklin Roosevelt, whom she holds in blame for all that is disagreeable about life.

Over the years she has bored to death—or flung—dogs, cats, white rats, hamsters, parakeets and a tank of tropical fish with her denunciations of Roosevelt.

White Divorcee Who Wed Black Wins Children

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21 (AP).—A white mother cannot be deprived of custody of her children solely because she had been divorced and later married a black man, the Pennsylvania Supreme Court ruled Friday.

The high court reversed two lower-court decisions which deprived a Montgomery County woman of her three children because of her subsequent interracial marriage.

"Sociological studies established that children raised in a home consisting of a father and mother who are of different races do not suffer from this circumstance," Justice Michael Eagan said.

The case involved Mrs. Bonita G. Lucas of Willow Grove and her three children, aged 8, 6 and 4. In 1970, Mrs. Lucas and her former husband, Zane B. Kreischer, were divorced. She then married Leroy S. Lucas, a black, and retained custody of the children. In June, 1970, Mr. Kreischer took the children for a week's visit to his home in Columbia County, then refused to return them.

Mrs. Lucas filed suit in an attempt to regain custody.

The iguanas don't seem to mind. Iguanas, obviously, can take it. Or perhaps it is hard to tell what may go on in those dim, minute reptilian brains—perhaps iguanas, too, have a special grudge against Roosevelt.

This woman is an exceptional case. Animals will put up with almost any kind of talk from humans, so long as the meals come regularly and the lodging is comfortable. It beats working, they say in the pet world. Most animals, indeed, believe that their human providers are poor bargainers.

Look sometime at the average cat dozing by the fire in the best chair in the house. Look at the merest stare of those slitted eyes as he surveys the people who provide his food, build his lovely fire for him and provide this truly remarkable chair for his comfort, asking nothing in return except that he glare at them with utter indifference whenever they want to call him "dear old puss-puss" and subject him to inane monologues.

Clever though they are at the art of survival in luxury, cats have limited perceptions. Thus, they cannot see that their providers have good reason to tolerate their swinish idleness. When talked to, they give the appearance of listening. It may be nothing more than appearance, but the human need is such that even appearance is enough.

Parenthood, which used to be common in the United States, has accustomed millions of us to audiences. Through the habit of talking to babies, babies listen. This discovery by new parents may be one of the most astounding of their lives.

But the day arrives—invariably (this day arrives)—when the baby quits listening. It may then be 14 or 15 years old and full of resentments.

Habituated to attentive ears, by years of being listened to by babies, parents abruptly rediscover that they are not so known in their own childhood.

Occasionally someone may quiet down. But this is usually ill-judged. He is merely formulating the speech he will deliver to you the instant you finish your own, which he has been too preoccupied to listen to.

And so many a person of good mind winds up talking to insolent cats, scowling dogs, fish, reptiles, birds. Persons not so solitary may start talking to cars or to trees; bad cases talk to their irish cans. Animals are best. Of course they don't listen, but they give the appearance of listening, and when you pause for breath they don't seize the opportunity to take over the conversation.

The Last Resort for U.S. 'Foodaholics'

By Judy Klemsrud

NEW YORK (NYT)—Twenty nervous people were sitting in a circle in the basement of an East Side church, directly beneath loops of silted holiday chandeliers. There was no joy on anybody's face. No glad tidings. No good cheer.

Then, at precisely 7:30 p.m., a rather heavy blonde woman in an orange dress began to speak.

"Hello," she said evenly. "My name is Diane and I'm a compulsive overeater."

Her forthright statement shocked no one. For this was the regular Monday night meeting for newcomers interested in joining Overeaters Anonymous, a group of compulsive overeaters—they often call themselves "foodaholics"—who meet regularly to try to help each other bring their eating under control.

For many of the newcomers, their presence at the meeting was a last-ditch effort for help, perhaps after years of failure with diet doctors, diet pills, weight-loss clubs, fat farms, psychiatry, hypnosis.

Diane, an advertising copywriter and OA member, served as leader of the group. She told the newcomers—17 women, three men—about her life as a fat, her myriad diets and how she once hit 300 pounds.

"I used up most of the diet doctors in New York," she said, "and a couple in Philadelphia, too."

Although members stress that OA is not a weight-loss organization per se, Diane said that she lost 80 pounds in the six months that she had been attending meetings.

'No Longer Enslaved'

"OA is the best thing I've ever tried," she said, beaming. "I no longer feel enslaved to food or pills or any other kind of compulsive behavior."

There are no scales at an OA meeting. No weekly weigh-ins as at Weight Watchers. No attempts to check out how well members have stuck to their diets. If, indeed, they are on diets. Mental condition gets far more attention, since most members believe that weight loss will take care of itself once they get straightened out mentally.

"Just what is the difference between normal eating and compulsive eating?" asked a young newcomer named Paul.

"The way we use food," Diane answered. "Compulsive eaters use it as a drug, because we are happy, depressed, angry, disappointed, rejected, or sad. It is a way of covering up emotions that are too strong to handle. Food acts as an anesthetic, a pacifier."

Overeaters Anonymous is closely patterned after Alcoholics Anonymous, and it uses AA's famed "Serenity Prayer" and 12 Steps for Individual Recovery in its program. In fact, many OA members also belong to AA.

Another strong similarity is that OA

At Overeaters Anonymous, they say that 'yes' answers to three or more items on their questionnaire mean 'you have a compulsive eating problem, or are well on the way to having one.' The questionnaire:

ARE YOU A COMPULSIVE OVEREATER?

- | Yes | No |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Do you eat when you're not hungry? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Do you go on eating binges for no apparent reason? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Do you have feelings of guilt and remorse after overeating? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Do you give too much time and thought to food? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Do you look forward with pleasure and anticipation to the moments when you can eat alone? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. Do you plan these secret binges ahead of time? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. Do you eat sensibly before others and make up for it alone? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. Is your weight affecting the way you live your life? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. Have you tried to diet for a week (or longer), only to fall short of your goal? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10. Do you resent the advice of others who tell you to "use a little will power" to stop overeating? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 11. Despite evidence to the contrary, have you continued to assert that you can diet "on your own" when over you wish? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 12. Do you crave to eat at a definite time, day or night, other than meal time? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 13. Do you eat to escape from worries or trouble? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 14. Has your physician ever treated you for overweight? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 15. Does your food obsession make you or others unhappy? | <input type="checkbox"/> |

members regard their joyless, compulsive, nonstop gorging as a "disease" that can be arrested but not cured, which is also how AA members view their alcoholism.

Founded in 1960

OA was founded in Los Angeles in 1960 by three women who were compulsive overeaters. The group's mailing address is P.O. Box 3372, Beverly Hills, Calif., 90212. Today there are an estimated 260 chapters

across the country, including 13 in the New York metropolitan area.

The two-year-old Manhattan chapter, of which Diane is a member, meets every night at varying locations. There are no dues or fees, and each chapter supports itself with the free-will offerings collected at each meeting.

The goal of OA, Diane explained, is abstinence from compulsive overeating. OA does not endorse any specific eating plan, but its literature includes a low carbohydrate diet of three moderate meals a day. Members are advised to see their doctors before following it.

As in AA, members are urged to live "one day at a time." Those who find they are having trouble making it through the day (or night) without stuffing themselves are urged to telephone another OA member for verbal support.

"Reach for the phone instead of the food," Diane said.

The newcomers' meeting was followed by a meeting with regular members. Both groups contained a mixed bag of people, ranging in age from the 20s to the middle 50s. The average age appeared to hover around 38. There was a long-haired college youth, a fashion model, matrons in fur coats and an auto mechanic in a red velvet blazer.

Surprisingly, about one-fourth of the members seemed to have no weight problem at all. One of them, a formerly fat pizza parlor owner, gave this dieting tip to the group: "When you're watching someone eat something fattening, like a piece of apple pie, just imagine that you're eating it with him. Taste the apples in your mouth, feel your foot stepping through the crust. It always works for me."

His suggestion brought loud but good-natured hooting. But normally, members don't put each other down. Rather, they like to tell each other how "beautiful" they are or how they've found "love" from the sympathetic people at OA.

Personal Testimony

The highlight of the regular meeting was the personal testimony members call this process "qualifying" of a slender young member named Kathryn, a Jane Fonda look-alike.

"Before OA I was suicidal, hysterical, a mess," she haltingly told the group, which had grown to 24 women and 10 men. "I'd get up at 6 a.m. and start in with a six-pack of beer and I'd have a banquet all day long. But now, after both AA and OA, I am able to wake up in the morning and not have that ghastly feeling of having done it to myself again. I can feel serene, sadless, all kinds of things. But now I have the tools to deal with them."

Kathryn said that the reason she was able to stay slender during her eating and drinking binges was because she developed a way to throw up her food after she ate it, "and not put the weight on."

At 10 p.m., as the meeting drew to a close, members joined hands and repeated The Lord's Prayer. Then, hands still intertwined, they shouted in unison in an enthusiastic, if somewhat desperate, cheerleader tone: "Keep coming back!"

PEOPLE: Anne and Mark—It Seems Serious

Princess Anne and her cavalry officer friend have been together again over the weekend, adding weight to rumors that the couple will announce their engagement in the spring.

Lt. Mark Phillips flew back to England from his army unit in West Germany on Friday, and Saturday the couple went fox-hunting together on the West Country estate of Comte d'Y de Pelet.

Also on the hunt were four members of Britain's 1972 Olympic equestrian team, of which 24-year-old Lt. Phillips was a member.

Officially, Princess Anne, 22, was not due to see her reputed suitor again until the Badminton horse trials in April.

A Buckingham Palace spokesman refused to comment on the latest encounter, saying: "The princess is spending a private weekend. We do not discuss private weekends."

It took Daniel Borge, 19, about three hours in court to get a divorce in Detroit. That was about 30 minutes more than his marriage lasted.

Borge, a supermarket stock clerk, testified Friday that he and his fiancée had known each other for more than a year when they were married last September in Garyland, about 200 miles north of Detroit.

When they got to a cottage to start their honeymoon, Borge testified, he told her she could forget about another man with whom she had been friendly.

But his bride indicated she did not intend to forget him, saying she had agreed to the marriage just to make the other man jealous, Borge recalled.

"She went to extremes," he complained, "but she did go the wrong way about doing it."

Mrs. Borge did not contest the divorce action.

At Bologna, Italy, Marlon Brando, French actress Marie Brande and Italian director Bernardo Bertolucci were indicted Saturday on charges of obscenity for their film "The Tango in Paris." A trial is scheduled for Friday.

The film was banned nationwide last month by a Rome judge who turned over the case to the Bologna court because the film was first shown in Italy at nearby Forlì.

The theme of the Bologna magistrates' said the film was obscene mainly because of a sodomy sequence.

The Bologna magistrate also indicted the producer and distributor of the film on charges of promoting an obscene show.

Italian film critics have termed the case a scandal. They described the film as one of the best since the end of World War II.

Jose Giner's motorcycle, stolen a week ago in Tarragona, has been



Lt. Mark Phillips

returned to him by the thieves—by parcel post. Giner had to pay the 600 pesetas postage from Madrid.

Robert E. Smith, of Rochester, N.Y., ended a three-day bout of hiccups Friday and said only one thing bothered him during the period. "In my line of work, they're kind of embarrassing," said Smith, area director of the National Council on Alcoholism.

ROBBED: Singer Tony Bennett and his wife in San Antonio, Texas. They reported to police Saturday that jewelry, fur and cash valued in excess of \$1000 were missing from the third floor room in the Palacio del Rio Hilton Hotel. Among the things missing were an 18-carat yellow gold lady's bracelet, a bangle with 71 diamonds and a sapphire ring.

FAMILY PLANNING: Mrs. Fred Prouse, 30, of Newcastle, Australia, and her husband intended to have two children. But 17 different kinds of birth-control pills and one sterilization operation later, Mrs. Prouse became the mother of her ninth Thursday. She plans to try surgery again.

The English breakfast is dying out in hotels, the Automobile Association's hotel guide said Thursday. "Teppid, canned or frozen orange juice in thick tumblers, stodgy, breaded sausages, sheets of asbestos toast and lumpy, sweet marmalade served firmly and with a dusty complexion—that's how the breakfast to be expected by visitors these days."

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